The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,493.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage ..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language by double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		April.
Leave Bombay.....	29	Leave Galle 8
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam 8
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras 11
April.		„ Cocanada 13
„ Cannanore.....	1	„ Viragapatam..... 14
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam 14
„ Beypore	2	„ Gopalpore 15
„ Cochin	2	Arrive Calcutta.....17
„ Tuticorin	3	
„ Colombo.....	4	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day or sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander E. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 21st March 1870, at noon.

Up. March		Down. April.
Leave Bombay.....	25	Leave Bussorah 8
„ Kurrachee.....	25	„ Mahomerah 8
„ Guadur	26	„ Fao 8
„ Muscat	29	„ Bushire 10
„ Bunder Abbas.....	31	„ Lingg..... 12
„ Lingg ..... April	1	„ Bunder Abbas..... 14
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat 16
„ Fao	5	„ Guadur 18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee..... 20
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay 23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

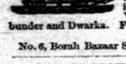
Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 800 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.



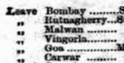
THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. DAY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched hence about 28th instant.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.



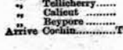
THE Steamer GENERAL QUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry...	Sunday.	„ Beypore.....	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla.....	„	„ Tellicherry ...	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore..	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore..	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta ...	Monday.
„ Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore...	Wednesday.	„ Goa.....	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry....	„	„ Vingorla.....	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan.....	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay.....	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,000 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of delivering at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent, the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate charged by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premium of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafieche, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

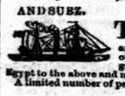
KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34, } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Hathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Steykskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£26	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Kennard & Co., Managers), Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell.	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	8 0	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	4 0	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail about the end of this Month).

MESSRS JOHN WILLIS AND SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship THE TWEED, Al 15 years, 1745 tons, William Stuart, Commander, under engagement to H. M Government, has very superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, full particulars regarding which may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board The Tweed, or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILHARREE, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bissett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship MILBANKE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Smith without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship BYWELL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crawford without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steam Ship SPARTAN, Captain Redhead, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay for their respective goods, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Redhead will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's dock.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. Spartan.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES; each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., No. 25 Apollo Street.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN WISHING to PURCHASE FURNITURE, &c., &c., from Mr. EDWARD BIGG'S SALE, at his Bungalow, No. 57, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st March 1870, may favour with their orders, which will have our best and careful attention in execution, and which will be the means of saving their precious time. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 35 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ ats. and Rs. 1½ pt., to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £53
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, 21st MARCH 1870.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE LEADING NATIVE GENTLEMEN OF BOMBAY,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF

M. VICTOR SEMELADIS,

THE EMINENT VIOLINIST AND COMPOSER.

Engagement of

SIGNOR R. ABECCO,

The Celebrated

HARPIST AND VOCALIST,

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

Who will appear on this occasion in conjunction with

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

In their

BEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SEASON.

DAVE CARSON

AS A

SPECIMEN OF THE TEUTONIC RACE,

(Sourkrout and Bologna Sausages).

DAVE CARSON

AS A SPECIMEN OF

"THE FINEST PISINTHRY IN THE WORLD,"

(Dis-Establishment, Praties, and Shillelaghs).

DAVE CARSON

AS A

SPECIMEN OF THE YOUNG BENGAL,

(Pegs, Civil Service, Beef Steaks, and Simkin).

Mons. SEMELADIS

(The Beneficiaire)

IN ONE OF HIS CHOICEST VIOLIN SOLOS.

MRS. DAVE CARSON

IN ONE OF HER BEAUTIFUL ROMANZAS.

SIGR. R. ABECCO

IN AN ELEGANT HARP SOLO.

THE MURDER OF SHAKESPEARE,

BY

Messrs. CARSON AND BURTON.

Concluding with (for the first time in India) the

SOUTHERN PLANTATION JUBILEE,

ENTITLED

COME DOWN WITH THE BRASS TACKS.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. DAVE CARSON

WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Hurrah for the Sucstash) ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus (Care, care, drive it away) ..... Company.
The Lully Old Cove ..... Dave Carson.
There's a Letter in the Candle ..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Sheep Washing Day ..... Mr. D. Deering.
Beautiful Isle of the Sea (by request) ..... Mr. W. Burton.
Kiss me, Good Night ..... Sigr. R. Abecco.

Part First will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S

Original and descriptive Anglo-Indian Song, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

OVERTURE ..... Orchestra.

PART SECOND.

Grand Aria ..... ("Le Domino Noir")

MRS. DAVE CARSON.

Ballad ..... (Let us speak of a Man as we find him)

Signor R. ABECCO.

DER FINE OLT DEUTSCHER SHENTLEMAN,

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia, (Il Trovatore) ..... Verdi.

Mons. SEMELADIS.

IRISH COMIC SONG, PADDY'S WEDDING,

DAVE CARSON.

Harp Solo..... Dream Waltzes.

Signor R. ABECCO.

Part Second will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S GRAND SPECIALTY,

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

OVERTURE ..... Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment to terminate with the Negro Sketch,

THE MURDER OF SHAKESPEARE,

George Washington Napoleon Julius Cæsar
Green ..... Dave Carson.
Fitzhugh Reginald DeLacy Smith ..... Mr. W. Burton.

To conclude with the

SOUTHERN PLANTATION DANCE,

ENTITLED,

COME DOWN WITH THE BRASS TACKS,

By the whole strength of the

MINSTREL DEPARTMENT.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH,

GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT,

When the

WONDERFUL WOMAN

and a

POPULAR FARCE

WILL BE PRODUCED.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Sessions of 1870 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there with their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 19th day of March 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

WANTED, two BILL COLLECTORS. Salary Rs. 30 per month each. Two Sureties for Rs. 1,000 jointly required for each. No one need apply who has not passed the requisite examination.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th March 1870.

NOTICE.—ATTENTION is requested to our USUAL AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS at the end of page 4 of this Journal for the Sale on the 29th instant, at Bunglow No. 302 Middle Colaba, of First Class HOUSEHOLD KIT, as the same is worthy of an inspection.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1870.

SNUFFS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Gall and Ax's Macouba, per bottle .....Rs.	0 14	0 16
Fribourg's Arthur's Club Mixture, per tin.....	6 8	7 0
Kirk's Imperial Black Rappee..... „	1 4	1 8
Kirk's Imperial Brown Rappee ..... „	1 4	1 8
Kirk's Lundy Foot's Irish ..... „	2 8	3 0
Kirk's Macouba ..... „	3 0	3 8
Kirk's Yut Brown Rappee..... „	1 4	1 8
Kirk's Prince's Mixture ..... „	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CONDENSED MILK,

PREPARED BY THE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,

is pure, wholesome, cheap, delicately flavoured ; excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids ; and, from its perfect preservation for months after opening, for the use of travellers by land or sea.

SOLD IN SEALED TINS AT

Each.	per dozen.	per case of 4 dozen
Cash Rs. 1-0	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 40
Credit Rs. 1-2	Rs. 12-0	Rs. 45

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTING MATERIALS, MACHINERY, and TOOLS for SALE :—

ATHOL PRESS, 19 by 28, with 8 Iron Plates.

CARDBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.

MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

TREADLE PAGING MACHINE, with 2 sets of figures.

INK TABLE, post folio and foolscap.

LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLERS, inches 11, 12.

BRASS RULES, to sizes.

BLUE RULING INK PASTE.

BRASS RULE CUTTER.

WROUGHT IRON CHASES, foolscap.
Ditto Demy.
Ditto Royal, 20 by 26.
Ditto Post folio, 7 by 15.
Ditto Quarto, 8 by 10.

PICK and LEY BRUSHES.

TREBLE CASES.

ROLLER STOCK and FRAME, Demy.
Do. Do. Foolscap.

BOXWOOD SCRAPERS, inches 10, 12, 14, 18, 24.

FRENCH METAL FURNITURE.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in jars of 56 lbs each.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses, and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for WESTERN INDIA.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. & K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,

and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed quotations will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1	—Chateau Latour, or Mouton,		
	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	.....	25 0 Rs. 16 0
	Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	.....	25 0 „ 14 0
	Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	.....	22 0 „ 12 0
	Chateau Palmel, Blue capsule,	.....	22 0 „ 12 0
	Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	.....	18 8 „ 10 8
	St. Julien, Green capsule,	.....	17 0 „ 10 0
	Medoc, (Cantenac) Red capsule	.....	15 8 „ 10 0
	Medoc, White capsule,	.....	13 8 „ ...
	Sauterne, Red capsule,	.....	22 0 „ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	..... „ 21 0	...
Macon, ditto	..... „ 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	..... „ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	..... „	36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	..... „	32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, } for Ball purposes }	do. ..... „	27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 32	17 0
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Trauber	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0		
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0		
Sherry, dark straw, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0		
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate.....	„ 22 0		
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0		
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8		
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0		
Marsala, Virgin Palo	„ 15 8		
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice.....	„ 33 0		

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity ..	30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	24	8 14 0
Red seal.—a good quality Wine	18	0 ...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32	
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule.....	„ 28	
Cognac, Pale, White capsule.....	„ 25	
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22	
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21	
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23	
„ „ Scotch...	„ 21	
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		

LIQUEURS,

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White.....	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, ...	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £19 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per doz.
Port	„ 30	„
Delbruck Fils' St. Julien Claret	„ 12	„
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20	„
„ „ old Pale dry.	„ 28	„
„ „ Claret	„ 14	„
„ „ Superior...	„ 36	„
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24	„
Wauchope Moodie's Hope Sherry...	„ 25	„
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30	„
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 24	„
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

| | | |
|---

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

MacGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, ex duty, from Kurrachee.

Fraser, Colonel, 11th Hussars, on duty, from ——

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on furlough, to England.

Barnett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

Birch, Captain, 9th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Stephens, Lieutenant, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.

Oldfield, Captain, 85th Regiment, on duty, to England.

Berryman, Captain, late 66th B. Native Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Cotton, Lieutenant Colonel, 20th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Billings, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

Grant, Surgeon, 11th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Biddulph, Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, to join, to England

Baring, Major, 19th Hussars, to join, to England.

Hallifax, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

Hire, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, on leave, to England.

Stafford, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

Constable, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Dinapore.

Gimaud, Assistant Surgeon, 19th Hussars, to rejoin, to England.

Massey, Colonel, Commt. General Depot, on leave, to Poona.

Hogg, Major, Assistant Quartermaster, on leave, to Poona.

Fraser, Major, Resident of Hydrabad, on duty, to Hydrabad.

Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel, general duty, to join, to Ahmedabad.

LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

M'cdean, Major, 20th Regiment, on furlough, to England.

Ford, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Sorell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Malligaum.

Blowers, Captain, 10th Regiment N. I., Malligaum.

Fraser, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Day, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on leave, to England.

Kettlewell, Ensign, 85th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.

Bulger, Major, 10th Foot, on sick leave, to England.

Forster, Major General, Inspector Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th Mar. 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant W B Hemans, (E Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Captain (Local Major) J H Reid, (C Battery 10th Brigade) to England, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon Major M Style, (Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee,)] to Bombay, from 1st to 16th April 1870, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

3rd Hussars—Captain A P Hallifax, to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Captain F E Gubbins, to England and New Zealand, on private affairs for fifteen months, from date of departure.

40th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel F W Gostling, from 28th January to 15th October 1870, to remain in England, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant Colonel W. Walker, (2nd in Command 1st Grenadier N I,) from 10th to 15th March, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Major S J Thorp, Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapoor, for one month, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Captain J C D S Morny, Quartermaster 28th N I, from 21st November to 23rd December 1869, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon H C Peppin to proceed to England, per P & O Co.'s steamer, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon E F Howard, to proceed to England, in troop ship, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Liberator	Watson	Sunderland, Nov. 2.
	Rothsay	Main	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
19	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, March 16.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Napuy	Goa, March 17.
	Persia	Ellison	Liverpool, Nov. 12.
18	John Peacock	Finley	Moulmein, Feb. 16.
20	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Suez, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Elentheria	Butcher	Cochin.
	Tennyson	Hawkins	Liverpool.
	Tim Whiffler	Cotter	Rangoon.
	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Calypso (s)	Cole	Liverpool.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	Dacca (s)	Beyts	Beypore.

The ship Martaban, Gun, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer General Outram, to Cutch Mandvie.

Steamer Neera, to Aden and Suez.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 14 Mary Mildred .....Fine .....Bombay, Feb 8

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 14 Jumna..... ..... —

Glenroy .... —

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWN—March 19th, at Pardeo, Brown-Brown, Manager of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Mill, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LEES—March 15th, at 12, Theatre Road, the wife of Major W. M. Lees, of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BELLEW—MacGREGOR—March 14th, by Rev. G. Warlow, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Henry Walter Bellew, Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, second son of the late Major Henry Bellew, Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal Army; to Isabella, daughter of the late Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—March 11th, at Peshawur, the wife of Colonel Roberts, Commanding 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

STRACHEY—March 10th, at Simla, the wife of John Strachey, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

ATKINSON—March 15th, at Allahabad, of dentition, Aubrey de Vere, son of Edwin and Caroline Atkinson.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FLOWER SHOW will be kept OPEN (for the last time) TO-DAY, the 21st instant, from 4-30 P.M. Price of Admission Rs. 1. Tickets can be purchased at the Gate. Subscribers to the First Day pass free. H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Gardens.

W. GRAY, M. B.,
Hon. Sec. to Victoria Gardens.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Subscribers are informed that the THIRD and LAST CONCERT of the Season will be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY 26th March.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BAZAAR on behalf of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION, will be CONTINUED from 2 to 6 P.M. TO-MORROW (MONDAY), the LAST DAY. Those who have not had an opportunity of attending it are reminded of it. Native and European Ladies will preside at the Stalls.

DHIRAJRAM DULPUTRAM,
Honorary Secretary A. N. G. E. Institution.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Esplanade, 20th March 1870.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

PRINCE ALFRED has gone—no doubt as much to his own satisfaction, as to that of the people of Bombay. Perhaps he will be the first to admit that Bombay—from its quasi-court circle downwards—did its best to entertain him, and show him the respect which was due to what he represented. Yet Bombay must have felt a little bored at times, and his Royal Highness may have experienced the not unusual sensation occasioned by having too much of a good thing. Business, what there was of it, suffered from the nearness of the Prince's to the Holi holidays. A good many persons, high and low, are less rich than they were before the 11th of March; and a larger number are or were awfully overworked and tired. The native gentlemen who came so far have been some pleased and some displeased; and one or two have parted with their money without, perhaps, getting quite so much honour and solid puddling thereby as they expected. We have never liked the policy which sent the Prince here as a Prince, and have all along candidly said so; nor have we seen any reason to alter our deliberately formed opinion.

But, heaven forbid, that we should think or say that no good has resulted even from the visit of a Prince. So far as Bombay is concerned, we have first to notice the agreeable fact that the people have had, what they enjoy so much, plenty of splendid sights and shows. This, in many respects, is the most satisfactory aspect of the business. Next, we have seen civic improvements pushed forward with a vigour peculiar to the Municipal Commissioner. The roads have been repaired—no small gain; the Elphinstone Circle and the Frere Fountain have been nearly completed; a new fountain—one of the prettiest things in the island—has been set up in the Fakland road; and a new route from the Fort to Malaber Hill by the shores of Back Bay has been somehow or other almost finished. The Edinburgh Rotunda in the Victoria Gardens—may it be often re-opened—is another boon. Much more substantial and lasting are the acts of H. H. the Gaekwar and the Hon. A. D. Sassoon. The Gaekwar has founded a Sailors' Home; while Mr. Sassoon has nobly supplied large funds for the Elphinstone High School—a boon that will go down to posterity and bear rich fruit. Outside Bombay, Kattywar will benefit by an increased expenditure upon much needed public works; Kutch is to have a High School founded by the Rao at a cost of a lakh and a half; and, on the whole, we see reason to be proud of the public spirit which the Prince's flying visit has called forth. In the presence of these advantages we are not disposed to be critical; and can only trust that they will approximate towards a compensation for the many evils, political and social, which follow in the train of abnormal incidents like that which we have had to undergo. The show is over; let us return to realities.

SETTING aside the meagre pleasantry of our contemporary in his remarks of Saturday upon ourselves, let us see whether we made a "blunder" or not in saying that he was shocked at the shortcomings of Mr. Prichard's proposal. What did he say? He said, "We repeat that the only tribunal that is wanted is a Court of Ultimate Appeal. The Viceroy of India, in the case of alleged atrocities committed by a native Prince, may order any inquiry into the circumstances of the case that he pleases; and we are sorry to see that Mr. Prichard, having the Tonk case so strongly in view, has rather lost sight of far larger interests at stake, in which are involved treaty rights and political obligations." If that does not imply pain at the shortcoming of an ally, what do the words mean? We have long been of opinion that our contemporary is frequently unjust to himself, and fails, from some cause, to express his profound views with the clearness and brilliancy once the characteristic of the *Bombay Times*. This is much to be regretted, as want of lucidity renders his columns less interesting than they were. When he has said that our remarks are "cantankerous and shallow," "beside the mark and impertinent," "puerile and calumnious," that we so far forget our self-respect—think of that!—as to adopt the "contemptible device" of calling a spade a spade, and a native organ a native organ—when he asserts that we "cogitate clumsy insinuations," and do not speak so reverently of princes as we ought—he thinks that he has set forth an answer and proved that his is not a native journal. Why, we always thought he was proud of being devoted to India, just as he is proud of championing those "princes—representatives of their peoples—whose lineage is rather more venerable than that of the House of Hanover." There is a slap in the face for you—our Sovereign is less venerable than his Sovereigns, and he has the civil valour to say so. Then, see the character he gives himself—"not less English because he upholds fair play and honourable dealing in political matters"—khuput in Gondul and attempted khuput in Baroda, to wit, how honourable! Writing at this time of day, he actually thinks it needful to assure his readers that Queen Anne is dead—in other words, that he is not one of those dreadful persons who have "no confidence in any system of government except that by dragoons." We are glad to know it, although no one ever imputed to the mild Hindoo a desire to imitate the dragonnades. Seriously let us request our contemporary the next time he writes on a proposed court of appeal or any other subject, to say what he means and not to say what he does not mean. He might take the trouble to be intelligible.

IT is always painful to show up the meanness of our fellow-creatures. It is often not less unpleasant to vindicate one's own just claims. We have to do both. On the 17th of February we had the honour to urge that every rupee handed to the Reception Committee, should be spent on providing a splendid reception for the Queen's son. We also had the honour to suggest that if H. H. the Gaekwar intended to spend a large sum in celebrating the Prince's advent among us, he should not spend it in fêtes, but in founding a Sailors' Home. Five days afterwards the Reverend Ward Maule, in the columns of our contemporary, suggested that the cost of the illumination should be limited to Rs. 20,000, that the balance of the Reception Fund should be given towards founding a Sailors' Home, the supplementary moneys required to be supplied by the Government and the Port Fund. No two suggestions could be more distinct. Ours has been literally carried out. The reception money has been spent on the reception, the Gaekwar's munificence on the Sailors' Home. Yet the *Bombay Times* has persistently perverted the facts and has deliberately reiterated the statement that Mr. Maule's suggestion has been adopted, when something totally different has occurred. As ours is neither a native nor a clerical journal, Mr. Maule may be in ignorance of the fact that we suggested the course pursued. But no such excuse will avail our contemporary, who evidently reads our pages with diligence. He has deliberately put forth, more than once, a statement which is contrary to the fact. More need not be said.

WE regret to learn from Calcutta that Mr. C. S. Hogg, the Administrator General there, died of fever on the 16th.

A GREAT fire broke out in Rangoon on the night of the 7th instant. No less than 1,000 houses are said to have been destroyed.

THE Hon'ble G. N. Taylor has left Madras for Bangalore, whence he will proceed to Mysore and Coorg en route to Bombay. He will leave India by the steamer of the 2nd April.

IT is understood that the authorities contemplate moving the 12th Foot from Jubbulpore, owing to continued sickness in that regiment, and that the 96th Regiment from Dum-Dum is to replace it.

THE idea has got abroad in Calcutta that Sir Richard Temple is thinking of doubling the Income Tax, making it four per cent. The "Englishman" says it "cannot be true," but discusses it as if there might be some truth in it.

IT is generally understood, says the "Mofussilite," that the Government of India has requested to be permitted to decline adopting the views on the reduction of the native army sent out in reply to its own scheme by the Secretary of State for India; and that it is in consequence of this adherence of the Government of India to its original propositions that "nothing has yet been finally settled" regarding said native reductions. The Madras Army, it would therefore seem, is not yet secure against a liberal application of shears.

THE raids of Persian subjects into Afghan territory, says the "Pioneer," still continue; and the Ameer deserves all credit for the restraint he imposes on himself and his chiefs in the aggrieved districts, in not retaliating without the acquiescence of the British Government. It is said that the Persian Governor of Kain and some Belooch refugees from Furrah, to whom he has given harbour, have within the last few months carried off no less than 30,000 head of sheep from Afghan territory. The Ameer would be abundantly justified in ordering effectual reprisals.

THE ambassador of Bokhara, Abdool Kurreem Toksabah, has, a coutemporary states, reached Cabul, and been received with considerable distinction. His message to the Ameer seems virtually to have been—In the name of the Prophet, figs. Shahgasee Sheredil Khan, however, has charge to administer to the wants of the envoy during his stay at Cabul, and to accompany him to Bokhara on his return; and the Shahgasee (who, it may be remembered, was in attendance on the Ameer at Umballa) is not a man likely to come back altogether empty-handed in the matter of information.

PRINCE ALFRED'S DEPARTURE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Edinburgh left Bombay on Saturday morning for Beypore and Madras, after a stay here of a full week, which has been so thoroughly occupied by celebrations and festivities as to make people, and probably the Prince himself, feel thankful that some rest may now be enjoyed. He was to embark from the Dockyard at nine o'clock, and for an hour before that the Esplanade Road and Rampart Row were lined with troops, consisting of a number of the 3rd Light Cavalry at the Money School, a detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers and the 21st, 22nd, and 24th Regiments N. I. forming a street on each side of the road, the B-E Battery R.H.A. outside the Dockyard gate also in the form of a street, the 95th Regiment lining the avenue from the gate to the place where the Prince was to alight from his carriage, another party of the 3rd Light Cavalry being stationed in front of the seats allotted to visitors, and a guard of honour from the 95th Regiment occupying ground close to the landing stair. Most of our readers are familiar with the arrangements at the Dockyard on these occasions, and it would be superfluous to go into any minute description of them. Over the entrance to the Dockyard—the one, we mean, near the Apollo Bunder—there was in large letters, in the form of an arch, "God speed ye," where a few days previous "Welcome our Sailor Prince" had been put up with equal prominence. Before eight o'clock ladies and gentlemen who wished to witness the interesting closing scene of the Prince's visit to Bombay began to arrive, and they swelled up by nine o'clock into a large assembly. To attempt to give a list of names would be vain. Military and political officers, heads of departments, civil servants indeed of all grades, gentlemen of the mercantile and other non-official communities, justices of the peace, and large numbers of native gentlemen were present. We should not forget the interesting group of native Rajas and Chiefs, especially interesting on this occasion as it will be a long time in all probability before they are seen together in such numbers again. There was the Gaekwar, wearing a very plain red puggree, but with a magnificent and tasteful jewel-embroidered jacket which compensated for the simplicity of the headdress, and "inexpressibles" more comely in shape if not so rich as those he wears on occasions of state. Altogether his appearance was smart and interesting, and his joviality at times in the course of conversation showed that he was in a tolerably happy humour. The portly broad-shouldered Raja of Kolapore, always laughing and chatting, was now, as when the Prince arrived, a prominent personage. We noticed also the Rao of Kutch—another lively talker, and an intelligent-looking man. We hope this will not be his last as well as his first trip to foreign territory. We may mention that the Rao has enjoyed the peculiar privilege during his stay in Bombay of having a European coachman—no stranger, however, but the well known driver of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who as a Kutchee has been anxious to pay all honour and respect to his Maharaja. Meer Ali Morad of Kyrpore—a very high potentate, by the way, entitled to fifteen guns—was also present. In appearance a plain enough gentleman, he has the characteristic physiognomy and dress of the Sindee. The Chief of Lahej, whom we have alluded to once or twice before, came in with Captain Goodfellow. Joonaghur—a man of mild expression—was there, with his sharp, intelligent-looking Minister, and happy no doubt on account of the visit the Prince had honoured him with on the previous day. Next, there was the Rajpoot Raj of Draugdra, whose bold Assyrian cast of features commanded attention. The Chief of Sanglee, also present, had with him a sword costing several hundred pounds, presented to a previous Chief after the battle of Seringapatam by the late and, by some, lamented East India Company. Two interesting Mahratta gentlemen, still young, dressed in "Europe" trousers, which their ability to talk English of course entitled them to don, were named to us as the uncles of the Chief of Sawunt Warree. We need hardly say that nothing in their face or manners betrayed the piratical antecedents of their family. We should mention the two sons of the Nawab of Cambay, who perfectly resemble in features and dress the insinuating dealers in Cambay stones and jewellery that accost one in the street. They rode on horseback, and were attended by an escort of Persians who attracted much attention. Of the others among the spectators—the Nawab of Junjeera, the Chiefs of Meeruj, Koorundwar, and Jumkhundee, the Punt Pritineedhee of Kurar, the Punt Sucheo of Bhore, the Raja of Soanth, &c.,—we need not speak in detail. Talk was the chief means of whiling away the time till the Prince arrived; but the band of the 95th Regiment aided in making it pass agreeably by playing some lively music. An interesting individual connected with the same regiment was introduced to some of the native chiefs, and occupied their attention a little. We allude to the big ram they carry about with them wherever they go, like the goat of the Welsh Fusiliers. As the Prince passed through the "street" of soldiers from the Money School to the Dockyard the troops presented arms and the bands played the National Anthem. It was a pretty sight, and many people were out to witness it. Arriving at the covered way in the Dockyard punctually at nine o'clock, the Prince, who was accompanied by H. E the Governor, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Captain Clarke (the latter two, gentlemen of H. R. H.'s suite), alighted from his carriage, and shook hands with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Justice, besides whom many other gentlemen were waiting there to receive him. The Prince and the Governor, side by side, led the way between the two galleries of spectators, a large number of gentlemen following in irregular procession. Near the entrance, seeing Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Duke turned back a little and shook hands cordially with him. Continuing his way along, he saluted several times the troops who lined the passage, and when the band of the 95th struck up "God Save the Queen" and the colours of the regiment were lowered, he raised his helmet for a few seconds. When he came to the place where the native chiefs were standing, he shook hands with the Gaekwar, Kolapore, Kutch, Meer Ali Morad, Lahej, Joonaghur, and H. H. Aga Khan's sons, and with one or two others, perhaps, unnoticed by us. For about a minute he spoke with Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattywar, expressing, we believe, the pleasure he had felt in meeting the Chiefs from that and other parts of the country. A few moments more, and he was entering the boat which had to carry him to the Dacca. This was the time, of course, for the cheers, and they were given heartily, not only by the gentlemen within the Dockyard limits, but by the crowds also on the Apollo Bunder and between it and the Dockyard. The Parsees, in particular, were rapturous on the occasion, and besides the cheers, which they can give lustily enough, several of them were heard shouting at the top of their voices the words they had seen prominently exhibited in the neighbourhood, such as "Farewell our Sailor Prince," "God speed ye," "Welcome to Bombay," without any consideration of their appropriateness. A salute or two more from His Royal Highness, and the boat, steered by Captain Robinson, I. N., was moving off to the Dacca. H. E. the Governor, Sir William Merewether, and others accompanied him to the steamer, and after staying on board for a short time went to the steam yacht May Frere. Shortly afterwards the Dacca was under weigh, and as she moved out a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery, and H. M. S. Forte manned her yards. The steamers Earl Canning and Lord Elphinstone, with parties on board, sailed out abreast, ahead of the Dacca, as far as the inner light, the May Frere bringing up the rear, and before they returned they manned their yards and raised three cheers. The Prince will no doubt be at Beypore early to-day, and, as our readers are already aware, will be received there and conducted to Madras by H. E. Lord Napier. After a few days' stay at Madras he will resume command of the Galatea and continue his tour. It is proposed he should spend a short time at Ceylon, and that on his return to England he should visit Mauritius and spend a while at Cape Colony. We understand that H. M. S. Forte leaves Bombay to-day for Trincomalee in order to be there when the Duke of Edinburgh passes that port.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY TO THE PUBLIC ADDRESS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel grateful for the kind address in which you have welcomed me to Bombay.

You may justly feel proud of the advantages which nature has conferred upon your city, as well as of the rank which it holds among the great cities of India, and I can well understand that you look forward with increased hope to the bright future which you have such good reason to believe is in store for you.

It has been a great pleasure to me to be your guest—even though it has been but for a short time—at this fortunate period in your history: and with all my heart I hope that the same good fortune which has attended your city for so long, and which has apparently culminated in the unprecedented concurrence of the three great benefits you mention, may still follow on the efforts of your energy and enterprise.

March 18, 1870 (Signed) ALFRED.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, APT.

FAIR DHOLLERA was quoted at Liverpool to-day 8 15/16d. (doubtful.)

In the Manchester market firmer prices check business.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 3d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 4 7/16d.

The s. s. Europe has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Exchange on India 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £3,83,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £5,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. receive 56 per cent. above in full.

The s.s. Atlas, Alousto, and Apollo have passed through the Suez Canal.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 20TH MARCH.

The s. s. Avoca has arrived; she left Sydney on the 26th February, Melbourne on the 1st, and King George's Sound on the 7th March.

Parliament met on 15th February.

In the Governor's speech several useful measures of legislation are promised.

A large number of applications have been made under the New Land Act, and a large area of land marked out.

New emigration regulations have been framed and laid before Parliament.

Steam communication between the colonies and San Francisco will be commenced immediately.

Disastrous floods have occurred in North Queensland.

There have been some skirmishes in New Zealand, in which Le Kooti has been worsted.

Coffee Market advanced; sugar firm. Metals little doing. Rice market quiet; Patna quoted at pounds eighteen to twenty.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Rangoon, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in the harbour about midday yesterday with the English Mail of 25th February. She left Suez at 8 minutes after midday on the 6th inst., reached Aden at 7-34 A.M. on the 12th, and resumed her voyage at 3-30 P.M.

Appended is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Col. Cunningham (for Beypore), Dr. C. F. Green, Lieut W. B. Craigie, Mr. H. Wenden, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Borthwick and two children, Mr. L. Bury, and three native servants.

From Marseilles—Lieut. A. Currie, Lieut. J. G. Pollock, Mr. T. H. Wordie, Mrs. Fleming, Messrs. D. Mair, Hill, H. Manisty, Paton, and J. McAllister, and Mr. F. B. Simons (for Kurrachee).

From Suez—Mr. A. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs, Mr. Clinton, and Signor Pilastri.

The Rangoon reports as follows :—

March 7th, passed s. s. Sterling of Leith, all well, 25 miles to the southward of Shadwan.

March 8th, passed H. M. S. Daphne in lat. 22-23 N. long. 23 E., at the same time the P. & O. s. s. Mooltan with the homeward mails from Calcutta to Suez.

March 9th, exchanged signals with the P. & O. s.s. China with the homeward mails from Bombay to Suez.

March 10th, passed the Hibernia and Chiltern laying the cable about 120 miles from Jebbel Teer.

March 12th, Great Eastern at anchor off Aden. H. M. S. transport Euphrates in harbour, also the P. & O. s. s. Surat bound for Calcutta. Passed the P. & O. s. s. Golconda at 5 P.M. about 15 miles from Aden.

March 15th, passed the Austrian steamer Apis steering to the westward.

Experienced fine weather throughout from Suez to Bombay.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE Indo-European Telegraph Company had their meeting yesterday and adopted their report which had been issued two days before. It is a very cautiously worded document and gives no information as to the rate of progress in the traffic receipts since the opening of the line, the only remark made being that the experience obtained since the opening on 31st January has been too short and the condition of the line has not yet been sufficiently perfect to enable the directors to form an opinion as to the probable amount of traffic. Several interruptions have occurred, chiefly in the Caucasus, from the effect of an exceptionally severe winter, the particulars of which are given in a report, appended, by Messrs. Siemens. These gentlemen state that both the land and sea lines were in fact completed on the 10th December last, when service messages commenced to pass through, but the working clerks who had been specially instructed in the use of the automatic system of instruments with mechanical retransmission at intermediate stations were hindered in their arrival at their respective posts by wet and stormy weather, and some of them did not reach the remoter stations till the middle of January. It was then decided to open the line on the 31st of that month, and this decision "which has proved since to have been somewhat premature, was justified at the time by the fact that messages from Teheran were received in a few minutes, and that amongst others one service message dated Bombay the 29th January at 6 P.M. was actually delivered in London at 4 P.M. (solar time) on the same day." But just as the line opened weather of extraordinary severity, the report says, set in in Persia and the south of Russia; the wires weighted by a thick coating of sleet were drawn tight by the cold and broke in hard places or at defective joints; and, to make matters worse, the insulators used in Eastern Russia, which are of a less perfect character than those employed in Persia, suffered severely from the snow which settled upon the bell and bracket supporting the wire, and formed a conductive connection or leak between the line wire and the post. To guard against such interruptions next winter, Messrs. Siemens ask permission to substitute at their own expense their special insulators which are protected by cast iron caps, on at least one wire, and no doubt this will be done. But I own that the reading of this report has satisfied me the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company have nothing to fear from the rivalry of the Indo-European. It is absurd to speak of the casualties to the wires last month as being at all exceptional. Severe weather amid winter is the rule in Eastern Russia, and if new lines have so speedily suffered, what will it be when the wires get a little older and the poles begin to decay in the boggy soil? The report of the directors alludes to the various submarine companies formed to connect Falmouth with Bombay, and states that although the opening of these lines will cause a division of the gross telegraphic receipts, the directors confidently rely on the development of the traffic which a reasonable tariff will stimulate. No doubt the improved character of the Indian Government section of the line between Teheran and Bushire will strengthen the company's claims on confidence in India, but I will undertake to say that when our new Red Sea line and that between Falmouth and Malta are laid, the Indo-European route will fall completely out of notice.

The report of the Telegraph Construction Company has also been issued. The profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last shows a balance to credit, after returning £4 per share in reduction of capital, of £83,223-4-6, which sum does not include 15,000 bonus shares which will become due to the company on the successful laying of the British Indian cable, or the profit to be derived from subsequent contracts. In addition to the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid last July, a further distribution of 7½ per cent is now recommended, besides which the second return of £4 per share will shortly be made. The principal points of interest in this report for Indian readers are however those that refer to the eastern cable lines in preparation. On this subject the report states that the contracts for manufacturing and laying the Falmouth and Malta, British Indian Extension, China, Australian, and Marseilles and Malta cables represent a value of £2,417,000, and ensure the company ample work this year and next. The Falmouth cable is almost completed and the ships are loading with it, so that there is no doubt the work will be carried out in May next; the British Indian Extension cable to connect Ceylon with Penang and Singapore will follow, and it is probable that the 500 miles of cable for connecting with Singapore the Dutch Eastern possessions at Batavia will be despatched and laid by the same expedition. Mr. John Pender having accepted the chairmanship of the British Indian and Falmouth-Malta companies, has resigned his seat at the board; Mr. Alex. H. Campbell, owing to protracted absence in India, has also resigned, as has Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., on account of his numerous engagements elsewhere. These places have been filled by Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Mr. George W. Campbell, and Lord Alfred Paget.

Rumours have been rife for the last two days of a project for laying a fourth cable across the Atlantic, between Germany and the United States, and the prospectus of a company with a capital of £600,000 is hourly looked for. I only mention it as a matter of news, illustrating the mania for telegraph extension. The promoters of the scheme count on the mania lasting long enough to float the new undertaking, but they are mistaken. There is not the shadow of a chance that English capital will be got for another Atlantic cable. The experience of the last company brought out—the French Transatlantic—whose shares are at 25 per cent discount, is conclusive on that score. I mentioned in my last the withdrawal, temporary, as its promoters assert, of the Calcutta and Singapore scheme: I have no idea that we shall ever hear anything more about it. The other eastern line just brought out—the Manila and Hongkong one—is also, I am convinced, a failure. What hope there might once have been of success for these new undertakings has vanished since the late reaction in the telegraph share market. This week these securities have been very depressed; on Wednesday there was actually a panic. Almost the only line which did not suffer severely was the Anglo-Mediterranean. The others mentioned in previous letters of mine as having been forced up unnaturally high were flung in the market and sold indiscriminately. Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta company's shares for instance, which were some weeks ago between four and five premium, were on Wednesday as low as 1 premium, and others suffered, though in a less degree. The result will in the long run be beneficial; it has stopped a weak "bull" speculation, and the concerns will now rest upon their intrinsic merits, which are undoubted.

Mr. Stephen Cave's Bill for regulating Life Assurance companies was under discussion in the House of Commons on Wednesday with unusually interesting results. The chief features of the measure are—that new companies must each deposit £20,000 with the Accountant General in Chancery, to be returned to them when an accumulated life fund of double that amount has been formed; that all companies must prepare annually statements of income and expenditure with balance sheet, in a prescribed form, to be deposited at the Board of Trade and to be given to each shareholder on application; that an actuarial investigation of a most searching character is to be made every five years, and to be similarly communicated to those interested; that no amalgamation or transfer is to be carried out without the written assent of half the *policyholders*, and until full statements of assets and liabilities with particulars of all payments made to any one, either in money or other property, authenticated by the declaration of the chairman, shall be deposited at the Board of Trade; that the Court may order a company to be wound up on the application of one or more policy or shareholders, on its being proved that the company is insolvent, and in determining this point the contingent or prospective liabilities are to be taken into account; but that where a company has been proved to be insolvent, the Court may reduce the amounts of the contracts in place of making a winding up order. The two really important points are the publicity of accounts and the check on amalgamations. As respects the first, Mr. Lowe and some others objected that the plan would be ineffective, and advised that the accounts should be published in the newspapers, not merely given to a shareholder on application. I daresay the bill will be amended in this sense, and as its necessity is admitted, and it is not opposed by any powerful interests, it will no doubt pass into law. But the really important characteristic of the debate on Wednesday was Mr. Lowe's speech. Toward the close of it, after dwelling on the want of a feeling of security in every life assurer now-a-days, he pointed out that the only absolute security was to be found in the Government, and suggested whether it might not grant policies of any amount, fixing the rates of premium high enough to be out of the pale of competition with private associations. He intimated that he was quite willing to undertake the task of proposing such a scheme if supported by the House. This is Lowe all over. *Apropos* of something else he slips out the most tremendous suggestions, hints of changes that are actual revolutions, and then leaves the matter to ferment till in his own time he can carry out his idea. So he did with the dividends on the Funds, and so he will do, you will find, with the "Century stock" proposal and the gold coinage idea of August last. As yet we have not heard what the country generally thinks of the life insurance idea, but it is not difficult to foresee what will happen. The country outside the assurance societies will approve, and the companies, particularly the weaker ones, will denounce the principle as machiavelian, dangerous and destructive—a device of satan, one of whose busiest imps is, to many minds, the Right Honourable R— L—. I have not the slightest doubt that the scheme will grow in favour out of doors and just as little that a fierce agitation against it will spring up among the companies as soon as they realize all it implies. It appears to me that if the Government undertake general life assurance all the younger and weaker companies must shut shop, and the older and stronger will only hold their ground by dint of constant exertion and the offer of some special advantages. The Post Office now accepts insurances for amounts under £100, but these being generally wanted only for persons of limited means, to whom cheap premiums are an object, it does comparatively little business. Enlarge the limit so as to include those to whom a small percentage annually is no object, and you will give to the Post Office the very cream of the custom going. It must be observed that Mr. Lowe is placed in this dilemma. If he were to fix on a scale of premium so high as in no sense to interfere with the companies, he would get very little business: if he arranged a moderate tariff, he would absorb nearly all the desirable risks. He will therefore lean towards the latter side. But, independent of matters of life insurance altogether, Mr. Lowe has opened up a tremendously wide subject. Does he aim at making the State the universal banker, insurer and carrier for the community? Very likely he does; he is fast familiarizing people's minds to these conceptions. If the State insures against death, why not against fire: if it carries letters and telegrams, why not persons and goods? If it is the great borrower, why not also be the great lender? Mr. Lowe's attempt last session to raise the limit for deposits at Savings Banks was defeated by the righteous jealousy of the joint stock bankers, but if he had succeeded he would have swept into the coffers of the Post Office Savings Banks, that is, into the national Exchequer, an enormous proportion of the capital on which all our joint stock institutions trade with so much profit to themselves. What would he then have done? Whoever supposes that Mr. Lowe would have allowed ten or twenty millions sterling to lie constantly unproductive—to the nation at least—in the Bank of England, has not taken the measure of our Chancellor's intellectual stature. I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence that, whether he fills the Exchequer by the proceeds of life premiums or by the savings of thrifty depositors, the repletion will be managed somehow and will prelude some daring and original plan for dealing with our vast national liabilities. Meanwhile his ideas are fructifying, which is perhaps all he at present wants.

The money market has been decidedly stringent this week, thanks in a great measure to one of the immortal Robert's other plans, the change in the revenue collections. The extraordinary payments contemplated by his last Budget are now in full swing and have helped to produce a certain lightening of bankers' and discounters' purse-strings. The pressure is however only temporary, and it is a striking proof of Lowe's genius or good luck that the complaints so loudly made in anticipation of these prompt collections have altogether ceased since they came really into force. Practically no difficulty has been found. The revenue received in the week ending Saturday last, the 19th February, was according to the new official return £2,104,377—composed of the following items. Customs, £385,000: Excise, £480,000: Stamps, £188,000: Taxes, £380,000: Income Tax, £733,000: Miscellaneous, £38,377. Mr. Lowe will have a fine surplus, which, with the large savings on the estimates, will give him a splendid opportunity for a brilliant budget. There is already some discussion as to possible reductions of import duties. I should not be at all surprised to see him sweep

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, FEBRUARY 19.

(Before Lord PENZANCE and a Special Jury.)

THE trial was resumed this day.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Inderwick appeared for the petitioner; Dr. Deane, Q.C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Searle for Sir T. Moncreiffe, the guardian *ad litem* of the respondent; and Sir J. Karslake, Q.C., Mr. Lord, and Mr. Jeune watched the case for the co-respondents.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stated that, after the evidence of Sir James Simpson, Dr. Gull, and other gentlemen of great eminence, as to the present state of Lady Mordaunt, he had felt it his duty to desire the medical men who attended her in her confinement to take the earliest opportunity of seeing her and reporting on her condition. He had construed the order of the Court as directing that no other persons but those mentioned in it should visit her, and until his expressing the desire he had mentioned the medical gentlemen who attended her in her confinement had not had an opportunity of seeing her. They had visited her during the present week, and he thought it right to state at once that they would not be in a position to contradict the evidence already given as to Lady Mordaunt's present state.

Lord Penzance.—Do I understand you to say that you are now satisfied that at the present time she is not in a sound state of mind?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine did not say he was satisfied of that, but he was satisfied that he could produce no evidence sufficient to rebut the testimony given by the gentlemen he had referred to.

Lord Penzance.—Then, as far as that is concerned, you do not wish to prolong the controversy.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine assented, adding that he had thought it right to make this announcement at the earliest moment. There remained the question—which from the first he had anticipated would be the essential question—what Lady Mordaunt's state was at the earlier portion of these proceedings; and, without limiting himself to any particular day, he proposed to ask the opinion of the jury as to whether she was not in a sound state of mind on the 30th of April, when the citation was served upon her, and for some time afterwards down to the end of May.

Lord Penzance.—Let us see where we are in the inquiry. It seems that, from the advice received by Sir Charles from medical men in whom he has confidence, he does not hope to convince the jury that Lady Mordaunt is now in a sound state of mind; but the learned Serjeant contends that at and some time after this petition was served upon her she was in a fit state of mind to instruct her solicitors duly and adequately on the subject, and that the circumstance of her being now bereft of reason is not sufficient to disentitle the petitioner to proceed with the suit. Do you suggest that the issue before the jury should be put in that form? (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine assented.) Then, you do not wish to confine yourself to any particular day?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—No, we wish the substantial question to be put to the jury whether or not within a reasonable period there was full opportunity of giving every instruction for the defence, an opportunity neglected by them, and which is no fault of ours.

Lord Penzance—That is, whether on the 30th of April, and within a reasonable time after it, she was able to give instructions to her solicitor.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—I dare say it is a matter that will have to be argued.

Lord Penzance.—We do not touch the matter of law at present; we are only concerned with the fact. There is a consideration which both sides should bear in mind. It is a question that must at some time be determined—what was the condition of this lady's mind on and after her confinement? If this suit is to go on, we must eventually ascertain whether she was or was not then so disordered in mind from physical circumstances as not to be responsible for all that she said and did. Now, I cannot help thinking that this question has been broadly raised in the present inquiry, and that in the determination of her subsequent state of mind very much must depend on that primary question which lies at the root of the discussions and controversies in this case. If, therefore, you state the issue and ask the jury what her condition of mind was at and after her confinement, is it or is it not reasonable to ask them, if they find that she was in a disordered state, when, if ever, she ceased to be so, and if they find that she was not, whether and at what time her mind afterwards became disordered?

Dr. Deane thought the course the case was now taking exceedingly unfair towards his client. It was impossible for common minds to dismiss from consideration the admission of guilt made by a woman when they came to consider the innocence or guilt of the persons she charged. Everybody would know that such admissions were no evidence against them. If the jury should find that Lady Mordaunt was in a sound state of mind at the time she made those statements, those statements would be a tremendous standing point against the co-respondents, who had no opportunity of saying a word in this inquiry. Moreover, the admissions, taken in this case as made by a sane person, would go against her when the main issue came to be tried. These were objections to the course which his Lordship proposed.

Lord Penzance.—Are you addressing yourself to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's or to my more extended proposal?

Dr. Deane.—To both. There is also this objection. It is now admitted that Lady Mordaunt can at the present time give no explanation, though one word from her, if she were of sound mind, might explain everything. We are shut out from that; we cannot go and ask her, for instance, how she came to write that letter in 1867.

Lord Penzance did not expect either side to come to an immediate decision on so weighty a point. The case would have to be adjourned again, and it would be sufficient if both sides came to an agreement by the time he had to put the question before the jury.

Dr. Deane then remarked, with reference to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's proposition, that though friends and servants of Sir C. Mordaunt's—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Murray, as also the butler and housekeeper—had been in uninterrupted communication with Lady Mordaunt, it was only on the fourth day of the trial that her present insanity was admitted. It would be a great hardship and injustice if those persons were not to give evidence, that he might cross examine them as to when her mental unsoundness commenced, and their reasons for fixing such a date. The medical evidence from first to last now remained entirely uncontradicted.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—No, no.

Lord Penzance.—I am say it is a great injustice that the other side are not going to call witnesses upon whom you might make a very successful onslaught.

Dr. Deane.—I hoped so, at all events. (A laugh.)

Lord Penzance.—But surely it is always competent for an enemy to withdraw if he thinks the prospects of the battle are against him.

Dr. Deane.—Yes, especially if the consequence of his withdrawal is the taking up a better position; but I would rather fight him on the ground he originally took. (A laugh.)

Lord Penzance.—True enough, but he does not withdraw from the position on the record. If he were asking me to depart from the issue, you would be entitled to say, "Do not allow him to go back from the issue he took up and substitute some other;" but the issue is still whether Lady Mordaunt was on the 30th of April, 1869, and has since been of sound mind. I cannot insist upon the question when her mind was out sane at a time when he believes she was not. You have so far succeeded, though it may be a source of regret to you that the enemy has not fought longer, that you might have slaughtered him. (Laughter.)

Dr. Deane.—I do regret it, and should like to have slaughtered some of these people who have been about the house.

Lord Penzance.—He simply recedes so far, and so far pronounces you victorious.

Dr. Deane.—I accept the victory, but I expected, I will not say what.

The sensation occasioned by this new complexion of the cause had hardly subsided when some momentary consternation was caused by an announcement made by the learned Judge, on the authority of the Clerk of the Works, that the gallery would not hold with safety an unlimited number of persons; the officer promising to ascertain before the next day's sitting how many it would safely hold. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine suggested that it should be at once settled; but Lord Penzance, while ordering that no further admissions should be allowed, stated that he did not understand any danger to exist with its present complement, and left to its occupants the option of retiring or not. It was not observed that any of them were sufficiently apprehensive to leave their places.

The trial then proceeded, and at the request of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine,

Sir C. Mordaunt was recalled, and, in reply to questions, said,—I mentioned the name of Captain Farquhar, among others, to my wife in relation to the question whether or not there was any guilt between them. She gave no answer, even when I repeated the question, but appeared so conscience-stricken that I drew my own conclusion. She mentioned in her first admission only the names of the Prince of Wales, Lord Cole, and Sir F. Johnstone.

Jessie Clarke was then called, and deposed,—I was lady's maid to Lady Mordaunt from her marriage till she left Walton. In the autumn of 1867 Captain Farquhar came on a visit, and stayed about a week. He and Lady Mordaunt were very much together, and the day before he left I noticed something suspicious on her day linen.

Lord Penzance here expressed a doubt whether it was allowable to enter upon matters criminating Lady Mordaunt which were not included in her statements.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, admitting that he had no more conclusive evidence than this to adduce with regard to Captain Farquhar, urged that Lady Mordaunt's demeanour on his name being mentioned made it relevant to the issue.

Lord Penzance thought the proposition that silence implied consent rather a strong one, and remarked that previous evidence of this character had only been admitted as tending to show the truth of the confession, and so to establish the theory of simulation.

Mr. Deane, on being appealed to by his Lordship, said he knew nothing of Captain Farquhar, and had no instructions either to assent or to dissent from the admission of the evidence.

Lord Penzance.—Then if you do not object, there is no reason why the evidence should not proceed.

The witness's examination was accordingly resumed, and she stated that on two subsequent visits of Captain Farquhar she noticed the same marks, which were not observable at any other time. She also said:—In November, 1867, Lady Mordaunt went up to London, and I accompanied her. We stayed at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, and remained two nights. We arrived at the hotel about 5 p. m., and about half-past 10 I saw Captain Farquhar on the landing outside the sitting-room with Lady Mordaunt. The bedroom was a short distance off. I did not see him come or leave. Her ladyship went to bed about a quarter to 11, and I called her the next morning at half-past 8. I had arranged the bedroom for her. In the morning I noticed that the books had been moved, though her ladyship never used to move anything that I arranged. The next day she was out the greater part of the day, and went out again about 6. She had not returned about 10, when I went to bed, and she told me not to sit up, as she would not want me. After returning to Walton she was taken suddenly ill in the night, and was confined to her room for a week. She then got into her sitting-room. In arranging her toilet table I found a letter, not in an envelope, under a pincushion. I read it. (Notice to produce the letter was here proved, Dr. Deane stating that he knew nothing of it). I replaced it, and a few days afterwards showed it to the butler, then putting it back again. I afterwards saw her ladyship take it and put it into the fire. It was dated from "The Tower, Saturday," and said, "Darling, I arrived here this morning about a quarter to 9, very tired and sleepy as you may suppose." It added that he had seen his name inserted in the *Post* as Farmer instead of Farquhar, and said "So it's all right, darling, as I was afraid Charlie would be suspicious if he saw my name in the arrivals at the hotel with yours." The letter was signed "Yours, Arthur." I found it the day after she left the bedroom. She seemed surprised when she found it, and said she did not think there were any letters about, and then burnt it. In September, 1868, I had occasion one evening to go into her ladyship's bedroom, and Captain Farquhar came in. Her ladyship was not there, and the Captain did not know I was there. He walked to the table, took some flowers up, and left. During the season in 1867 and 1868 Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt were in town. Sir Charles usually went out in the afternoon to his Parliamentary duties. The Prince of Wales called two or three times in 1867 at that time of the day, and in 1868 more frequently. In 1868 he usually came about 4 in the afternoon, and stayed from one to one and a half or two hours. Her ladyship was always at home and saw him. No one was in the drawing-room at the time. The Prince did not come in his private carriage. I do not remember that Sir Charles was ever at home when the Prince called in 1868.

Lord Penzance.—Sir Charles himself has told us that he was at home on one occasion, three weeks before he left for Norway.

Examination continued.—The Prince came about once a week. In March, 1868, I attended Lady Mordaunt while on a visit to Lady Kinnoul in Belgrave-square, Sir Charles being then at Walton. The Prince came there one Sunday, for I met him leaving as I was coming in. Lady Mordaunt showed me a letter from the Prince before she was married, and I have delivered letters to her in the same handwriting; six or seven, perhaps, in 1868. I also received two or three letters from her addressed to the Prince, which I gave the footman (Johnson) to post. During the summer of 1868 Lord Cole used to call twice or thrice a week in the afternoon, frequently when Sir Charles was not there. Lady Mordaunt was then at home. She told me we were to go home in a week after Sir Charles went to Norway (15th of June), but we did not go till the 7th of July. During that interval Lord Cole used to call, and on the 27th of June he dined there with another gentleman and lady, whom I do not know. They had only left at half-past 12, when I went to bed. Her ladyship invariably told me not to sit up for her after 12. We went to Paddington to take the train. Lord Cole met her there, and took the tickets, giving me mine, and handing Lady Mordaunt into a first-class empty compartment. He closed the door till Lady Mordaunt was seated, and then got in. He left at Reading, the first stopping station. The other servants came down on the 10th, and Lord Cole also; he remained till the 14th, and the next day Sir Charles returned. In December, 1868, I was staying with Lady Mordaunt at the Alexandra Hotel, Knightsbridge, when she came down and Dr. Duke stayed a week with her. The day after they left Sir F. Johnstone came, and left her ladyship's sitting-room about midnight. I was at Walton during her confinement, and until she left. After the nurse left, on the 27th of March, I attended on her. The note produced I found soon after the 10th of April in one of her ladyship's pockets in a dress which she had recently worn. (This was the letter read yesterday addressed to the nurse, and bidding her say nothing more about the nonsense the writer had uttered.) About the 25th of April I noticed in the paper in death of the Countess of Bradford. I showed it to Lady Mordaunt, who said, "Poor thing, I am so sorry," and said she would have to go into mourning. I provided temporary mourning, and her ladyship directed me to get two mourning dresses, as he would not be going about much. She also selected mourning jewelry. On the 6th of May I saw her before the physicians came. She was conversing with Captain Farquhar, who asked for some brandy and soda water, and while she was drinking it Lady Mordaunt laughed, and said, "Helen, if you drink all that, I'm sure you'll be tipsy." The same evening Mrs. Cadogan called, and I took a photograph in. They were talking very comfortably. On the 12th of May, while dressing her ladyship, she remarked, "I wish Lady Emmeline would write, and said, "What a larky old thing she is." I told her Mrs. Forbes admired a certain dress of hers, and she replied that she wore it a long time at Yowle (Mrs. Forbes' residence). Her ladyship looked at the newspapers until the time of her leaving, the 17th of May. Down to that day I constantly attended on her. I have never seen her since. I never saw anything indicative of unsound mind. She was perfectly rational and sensible, and appeared to understand everything.

Cross-examined.—I first spoke of Captain Farquhar in the autumn of 1867 to the housekeeper and butler, and it formed a subject of conversation. I mentioned it to nobody else but Lady Louisa, until Mr. Haynes, Sir Charles' lawyer, questioned me, the third or fourth week in March, 1869. I told him all the particulars I have now stated, and also as to Lord Cole and the Prince of Wales. I did not, however, mention the letter under the pincushion, as I did not wish to expose Lady Mordaunt more than I could help. It was really the only proof I had that she was a guilty woman. I first mentioned it to him same time in April. The butler induced me to do so. I did not take a copy of the letter. Mr. George Forbes and Miss Louisa Scott were present at Walton in June, 1868, while Lord Cole was staying there. No sister of Lady Mordaunt's was there. Lady Mordaunt stayed at the Alexandra Hotel more than a week. (Dr. Deane remarked that Sir C. Mordaunt had said she only stayed one night.) I did not tell Mr. Haynes that I saw Lady Mordaunt destroy the letter, and I have not mentioned it till to-day. He did not ask me what had become of it. I told him I replaced it, and that I had not seen it since.

Lord Penzance—But was that true?

Witness.—I did not see its contents afterwards. I only saw her ladyship take a piece of paper and burn it.

Lord Penzance—Did you see that you saw her destroy the letter? What do you mean by now raising a question whether it was the same paper? Your statement to Mr. Hayn s that you did not see it afterwards was false then?

Witness.—It was so far false what I told him. Lady Mordaunt was confined in bed and from the second week in March till she left, as if she had a great weight on her mind. She would ask for the child, and sometimes nursed it for a considerable time, but at others did not care for it. She asked me the second or third day after her confinement who it was like. I said it was like herself, and she seemed pleased. She never appeared to me to be feigning insanity. She was always rational with me, and I seldom saw others with her. She sometimes, as I said in my affidavit, assumed silence. As far as I can remember she was only silent while I was dressing her the day before she left. I said it was because she was her trying to deceive me, and she said, "Well, you know, Clarke, it's very hard to know what to do." She was also silent when Dr. Tuke was visiting her. She was standing with her hands clinched, and Dr. Tuke said "My dear lady, tell me what I can do for you. You would not like to go into a lunatic asylum, would you?" The second week after her confinement she never talked to me. Once she asked if I would let her lie on the sofa in my room.

Dr. Deane.—Your mistress asked your permission?

Witness.—That was a mistake of mine. She said she would lie down on the sofa. Ultimately she dressed, and went into the sitting-room. I will not swear she never asked my permission to do anything else. I never thought her orders unreasonable. I have talked those matters over with the housekeeper. I will not swear that I never told the housekeeper that Lady Mordaunt's orders were unreasonable. I never saw her ask on boxes or go into the garden without a bonnet. She gave no orders the day before she left to pack up her things. She did not tell me where she was going to, or how long she would be away, but I knew she would not return. Previously she had always told me such particulars. She approved the things that I selected.

Re-examined.—I told Lady Louisa Lady Mordaunt's statements, and some particulars about Captain Farquhar. His regiment, Lady Mordaunt had told me, was stationed at the Tower. Lady Louisa went out and in to Lady Mordaunt's room throughout the day, during her various visits.

Dr. Deane objected to questions about Lady Louisa as irrelevant, but Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said his object was to show that she had ample opportunity of knowing Lady Mordaunt's state of mind, and might have been called if she could have rebutted this witness's evidence, and the Court overruled the objection.

Examination continued.—Lady Louisa used to remain with her daughter during the evening.

To the Court.—When she assumed silence I did not think she was pretending to be of unsound mind.

Lord Penzance asked witness how she reconciled this statement with her telling Lady Mordaunt it was no use trying to deceive her.

Witness.—She was trying to make me believe there was nothing in the suit commenced by Sir Charles. I cannot explain it further.

Lord Penzance.—Then, I am sorry for you.

The deposition of Mr. Haynes, Sir Charles Mordaunt's country solicitor, who had been examined before a commission in consequence of his illness, was then read. It proved the service of the citation and copy of the petition on Lady Mordaunt, on the 30th of April, and said that he explained them to her, and she seemed to understand them. In cross-examination, he said that when he entered the room he was struck by her pitiable appearance, and that he put the papers in her lap, and she opened her thumb and finger to receive them, but did not attempt to read them, and that she continued in the same position while he remained in the room. While he was speaking to her Mrs. Forbes came into the room, and Lady Mordaunt looked at her sister and smiled, but said nothing. Lord Dudley afterwards came into the room, and he repeated to his lordship the object of his visit, and then retired. He never saw Lady Mordaunt before this interview.

Henry Bird.—I am butler to Sir C. Mordaunt, and have been in the service of the family nearly 30 years. Lord Cole, Captain Farquhar, and Sir F. Johnstone visited Walton-hall. In the autumn of 1867 I accompanied Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt to Scotland. Captain Farquhar was staying at the same place, and I noticed that he and her ladyship were very often together. Lady Mordaunt was more frequently with him than with other people. A few days after we returned to Walton he came on a visit. He was often in her sitting-room, generally alone with her. Sir Charles was frequently out shooting at the time. Jessie Clarke made a communication to me, and showed me a letter. That was about ten days after Lady Mordaunt's return from London. It was in Captain Farquhar's writing. I read it, and returned it to Clarke. It was dated from the Tower, and said, "Darling, I got home here, tired and weary, as you may suppose. I have read the *Morning Post*, and have seen that they have inserted my name as Farmer. If they had inserted Farquhar, Sir Charles would have been suspicious." There was also an allusion to having attended a play, and the persons they had seen there. Clarke did not tell me where she had found it. I referred to the *Post* for November 7 and 9, 1867; Sir Charles took it in. I referred to it before I saw the letter, on account of what Clarke told me, and I put aside the two papers in my cupboard. On the 7th, among the arrivals at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, Lady Mordaunt's name is given, and on the 9th Captain Farmer's. In January, 1868, Captain Farquhar visited Walton, and stayed about a week. There were other visitors, and there was not so much opportunity for him and Lady Mordaunt to be together. I once found them together in the billiard-room, standing close together near the billiard-table; they seemed startled, and I apologized and left. In 1867 and 1868 the Prince of Wales called at Sir Charles's London house—in 1868 about once a week, but one week twice. He came about 4 p.m., and stayed from one to two hours. I received him. Sir Charles was then at the House of Commons, or out pigeon-shooting. Lady Mordaunt gave me directions that when the Prince called no one else was to be admitted. After Sir Charles left for Norway the Prince took luncheon there once, with a sister of Lady Mordaunt's and a gentleman. The last two went away together, but the Prince remained about twenty minutes alone with Lady Mordaunt. Lord Cole visited the house two or three times a week—more frequently when Sir Charles was out and after he had left for Norway. Sir Charles was seldom at home in the afternoon. Lord Cole and two others dined with Lady Mordaunt after Sir Charles's departure. The two others left about 11, but Lord Cole staid in the drawing-room till about a quarter to 1. I knew this by hearing the front door bang, and by observing that his hat and coat were gone. I went down to Walton on the 10th of July; Lord Cole arrived the same day, and left the day before Sir Charles's return. Sir F. Johnstone, when he stayed at Walton, was often in her ladyship's sitting-room while the rest of the party were shooting or hunting. I left Walton with Sir Charles on the 5th of April, 1869. After her confinement Lady Mordaunt used to take the papers from me, and once proposed to go fishing, as she had done before; but I said it was too cold. She seemed quite rational. I went on the 20th of August to Worthing in order to accompany her to Bickley. She shook hands with me. I told her Sir Charles had gone to Scotland, and that Taylor, the gamekeeper, was with him. She laughed and said, "Only think of Taylor's going." She referred to the death of the Dowager Lady Mordaunt's son, Mr. Arthur Smith, and said how sorry his father must be to lose his only son. I remained five or seven minutes.

Cross-examined.—I went with Lady Mordaunt to Bickley, and remained there six weeks. She then appeared more absent, and conversed less than before her confinement. One night, between 10 and 11, she came into my bed room. I was sitting there writing. She was in her nightdress. She was taken away. I asked the next morning whether she recollected it, and she said "Yes, it was a mistake." I should say no person in her right mind would do so, and I do not think she was then in her right mind. This occurred about the middle of September. I could not quite decide up to that time, nor afterwards, whether she was sane. Sometimes I thought she was shamming. She would go about the house, sit down in the passage, turn pictures to the wall, and move books about. I never saw her relieve herself in the room. Captain Farquhar's letter, I think, was dated Saturday, the 9th. I told Mr. Haynes of the letter in May or June, while in Scotland. I had previously told him everything else. Clarke did not wish me to mention the letter, lest it should prevent her getting another situation. I cannot remember whether she had told me about the linen. I do not think Caborn talked about the letter in my presence. Clarke told me she found it in her Ladyship's bedroom. I kept no visiting book. Olivier and Montgomery were one of those present at the dinner with the Prince of Wales.

Re-examined.—I mentioned the letter to Mr. Haynes after writing to Clarke upon it and getting an answer. I wished to copy the letter, but Clarke would not let me. When Lady Mordaunt came into my room I asked her the reason why she was not in bed. She only laughed, and the maid led her away. If her acts were done without a motive I should judge her insane. I had not fully made up my mind before I left Bickley whether she was shamming or not. She did nothing of the kind before leaving Walton.

Alfred Brickell.—In November, 1867, I was head porter at the Palace Hotel, and entered the arrivals. Lady Mordaunt arrived there on the 7th, but the entry was made by the hall porter. I entered the name of "Captain Farmer," but, ascertaining that it was "Farquhar," scratched it out and substituted Farquhar. I made the correction the same night.

Cross-examined.—I believe I noticed the right name on the portmanteau. On the 14th of June last I made an affidavit. (The affidavit stated that he made the alteration "on or about the 7th of November.")

George Jeffries.—I keep the "departure book" at the Palace Hotel. The entry of the departure of Mr. Farquhar on Sunday, November 10, 1867. We do not book people as gone till their luggage is gone. I cannot say positively from the book whether he slept there the previous night.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Frederick W. Johnson.—I was formerly footman to Sir C. Mordaunt. While Captain Farquhar was staying at Walton in the autumn of 1867 I took a note, I believe from Mrs. Cadogan, into Lady Mordaunt's sitting-room. The Captain was there. They had carving tools before them. The rest of the party were out shooting. I did not knock before entering. Lady Mordaunt told me I ought not to come in without knocking. She had not told me so before. I went with Lady Mordaunt in the spring of 1868 to the Alhambra. Captain Farquhar was there. Lady Kinnoul (with whom Lady Mordaunt was staying) went, too, in her own carriage, and Lady Mordaunt in a hired one. Lady Mordaunt left about noon. The captain rode back to Madrid at the same time with her. I have posted three or four letters from Lady Mordaunt to him, and have also delivered a letter to him. The Prince of Wales called once in 1867; I did not see him at the house again. He also called on Lady Mordaunt while she was staying with Lady Kinnoul. I have taken letters from her ladyship addressed to the Prince; some I took to Marlborough-house, and others I posted.

Cross-examined.—Letters were given me by her ladyship, her maid, and the butler. I posted a great many. The Prince called at Lady Kinnoul's to see Lady Mordaunt just after she had got better. She had been confined to her room.

Re-examined.—I took two of three letters to Marlborough-house; two I am positive, and I think I posted three to the Prince of Wales within three days.

On the learned Judge asking the date of this the witness pulled out what he called his diary and wished to refer to it, but when cautioned by his Lordship he admitted that it was written as recently as last night, partly, he said from memory, and partly from a private book which he had not brought with him, in which he entered anything he wished to remember. Being, of course, prohibited from referring to this paper, he said he believed it to be correct. He left in 1868, at the time he was with Lady Mordaunt in Belgrave-square.

Re-examination continued.—I think I took letters at some other time. I don't think anybody in the establishment saw her ladyship give me letters.

Lord Penzance.—There was no secrecy about it?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine here stated that the notice to the Prince of Wales's solicitor to produce letters expressly stated that his Royal Highness's attendance was not required, and that the solicitor had written to say that he had no letters. He would not therefore go through the form of calling for them.

Lord Penzance.—You cannot call on the other side for them.

Sage Ann Caborn.—I am housekeeper at Waltonhall. About three days before Lady Mordaunt left she wanted me to get a check cashed. I did so, and asked Mr. Cobb to cash it, and he could not do so unless I left it with him. The next day her ladyship asked if I had the money. I said I had not, but I could lend her £20. I offered her five sovereigns and £15 in notes. She did not seem to like the notes, and I said that if she preferred I could get the cash on Saturday. She said it was no matter. I got the money again. On the Saturday I heard her father was coming to take her away. Cobb returned me the check, and I gave it to Mr. Osborne Mordaunt. It was drawn for £30. (Two check-books were here produced, and witness identified the handwriting of the counterfoils as Lady Mordaunt's.) Lady Mordaunt was in mourning when she left. She asked me the day she left about a railway rug, which I fetched. She had had the newspapers daily. I had no reason to think her mind was affected.

Cross-examined.—I last saw Lady Mordaunt yesterday. She was in a very absent state. I should say she was off a movement. I have been with her since the 16th of August, except about ten days. I have particularly observed her mind become weak within the last three months. I can scarcely tell the state of her mind last December; it was weakened then. Mrs. Herbert Murray stayed two or three days in Bickley at the end of November. Mrs. Murray is Sir Charles's uncle. Mrs. Murray came before, in September. I did not observe Lady Mordaunt's mind then so much as since. She showed it by many things. Once she went out and stuck a branch of a fir-tree in her boots. I can't recollect the other things. I can't say whether I have seen the letter produced to Lady Louisa. I remember some words in it about the butler going home, but those may have been told me by Miss Parsons, who was at Bickley in August and September. She was not there in October. I did not see Lady Mordaunt write the letter. I have been in the Mordaunt family nearly 40 years.

Several checks written by Lady Mordaunt were here handed to the witness, who explained the circumstances attending them. One, for £250, was drawn, she said, by Lady Mordaunt, at her request, on the 20th of December last, in order to pay bills amounting to about that sum. She was sitting at the time, and was a long time in writing it. The sum was given in figures only, not in words, and on being told of the omission she took no notice. Witness, after keeping it a day or two, sent it to Sir Charles, because he had the bills, and she enclosed two. The second check was devoted to paying a bill, witness telling Lady Mordaunt the amount and standing by her while she wrote it. A third, dated the 20th of November last, was misdated the 26th. It was for £4 16s. 9d. for sundry articles purchased, but on account of the erroneous date witness did not present it at the bank, but got it cashed by the tradesman. Another check, dated 20th, for £10, was drawn for Lady Mordaunt's own use, and witness had cashed it, and now held the proceeds. She knew nothing of a fifth, dated the 29th of December last, for £60 2s., which was also shown her. The check-book showed that checks had not been taken out of it in the proper order, a mistake which, his lordship remarked, ladies sometimes committed.

Cross-examination continued.—I recollect Dr. Tuke and others coming to see Lady Mordaunt. I did refuse to give them any information whatever. It was not by any one's direction that I did so. The Dowager Lady Mordaunt did not come frequently to Walton. She had come to church, and once or twice to see Lady Mordaunt. Once when she came over to attend church in the afternoon she came to my room without seeing Lady Charles, who on that occasion sat on the coalbox. I was not at Worthing with Lady Mordaunt. I did not see her from the 15th of May until the month of August. She was then considerably changed since I had last seen her. I thought she was not looking so well, and was not so lively as she had been at Walton. She was at times silent before she left Walton. I cannot say that this was frequently the case because I did not see her often. She is now in excellent health. I have not known her to be out of health since she has been a Bickley.

To Serjeant Ballantine.—I cannot fix any time at which I considered Lady Mordaunt perfectly sane. After she came to Bickley her mind began to fail. I noticed a difference when she came there. She was at first able to understand what was said to her, and she frequently made rational answers. I don't particularly remember when she did otherwise. She has been failing for the last three months. Before that period I noticed a little failing of mind from the time she came to Bickley. I never heard her complain of being dull, but she did desire to go up to London, although not often, so far as I am aware. On the 20th of November she talked of going to Walton. I then considered her mind to be in a weakened state. To me she had never alluded either to her separation from her husband or to the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned.

General Arbuthnot was then examined, and said,—I came to London on the 28th of October, 1869. I knew there was a prospect of a suit in the Divorce Court respecting Lady Mordaunt. I did not know at that time there was any suggestion of her being insane. On the 28th of October I called upon Mrs. Murray, my daughter, in Chester-square. I was told that Lady Mordaunt was there, and at first supposed that it was the Dowager Lady Mordaunt. As I was shown into the sitting-room a young lady entered by another door, and I then guessed that she was Lady Charles Mordaunt. I had a good deal of conversation with her, and she evidently knew me. I told her I was going back into the country by the evening train, and she said that she had come up to town for the day with her maid, and would return home the same evening. She said she had taken a long walk and been to the Baker-street Bazaar. We continued to talk for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour on indifferent subjects, such as would be talked about by comparative strangers. There was no indication of insanity. I thought her very agreeable and pleasing in her manner, and perfectly sensible of what passed between us. Mrs. Murray was in the room most of the time. I was asked to stay to luncheon, but I declined, and as I was leaving the room I heard Lady Mordaunt say to Mrs. Murray, "Why didn't you introduce General Arbuthnot to me?" I turned round and made a low bow.

Cross-examined.—I am quite sure it was on the 28th of October, and not on the 27th or 28th of September. I knew nothing at all about her insanity. Mr. and Miss Fiennes came in while I was there. Lady Mordaunt told me she had taken a long walk. She did not say she had been out with Mr. Fiennes. She said she enjoyed being in London. She was up to all the topics of the day upon which I spoke to her, and very lady-like. I should think that during my stay there was not a moment's silence. I did not monopolize the conversation. When I talk with a pretty young lady I like to hear her observations. I do not think that Mrs. Murray entered much into conversation. Mrs. Murray told me subsequently—probably a month afterwards—that there was an idea that Lady Mordaunt was insane. I mentioned the circumstance to some friends in Cheshire, and said that I had not the slightest suspicion of it at the time of my conversation with her.

Mr. James V. Solomon.—I am an oculist practising in Birmingham, and have been connected with the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital for more than 20 years. I was called in to see Lady Mordaunt's child on the Saturday after she was confined. It was suffering from purulent ophthalmia. I saw it once about a month afterwards, and it was then well. The appearances which would enable an oculist to judge whether an infant was suffering from ophthalmia caused by leucorrhœa or by a specific disorder. The latter is more obstinate and more destructive to the tissues of of the eye than the former.

By the Court.—I prescribed the use of astringents, and insisted upon the necessity of having a wet nurse and feeding the child away from its mother. There was nothing in my treatment which would indicate what I considered the cause to be. I should have followed the same course for any form of discharge.

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence, Serjeant Ballantine said he should have to examine Mr. Orford at some length, as well as Dr. Jones, and probably either Mr. or Mrs. Murray, and that would exhaust the case.

Lord Penzance asked if witnesses would be called on the other side. Dr. Deane, Q.C., said that, with all respect for the Court, he must decline to answer that question at present.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LETTERS.

The following letters from the Prince of Wales were put in, but not read:—

"Sandringham, King's Lynn, January 13, 1867.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I am quite shocked never to have answered your kind letter, written some time ago, and for the very pretty muffetees, which are very useful this cold weather. I had no idea where you had been living since your marriage, but Francis Knollys told me that you are in Warwickshire. I suppose you will be up in London for the opening of Parliament, when I hope I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you and of making the acquaintance of Sir Charles. I was in London for only two nights, and returned here Saturday. The trains were so slippery that we thought we should never arrive here. There has been a heavy fall of snow here, and we are able to use our sledges, which is capital fun.—Believe me, yours ever sincerely,

"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sunday.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I cannot tell you how distressed I am to hear from your letter that you have got the measles, and that I shall in consequence not have the pleasure of seeing you. I have had the measles myself a long time ago, and I know what a tiresome complaint it is. I trust you will take great care of yourself, and have a good doctor with you. Above all, I should not read at all, as it is very bad for the eyes, and I suppose you will be forced to lay up a time. The weather is very favourable for your illness; and wishing you a very speedy recovery,—Believe me, yours most sincerely,

"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sunday.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—Many thanks for your kind letter. I am so glad to hear that you have made so good a recovery, and to be able soon to go to Hastings, which is sure to do you a great deal of good. I hope that perhaps on your return to London I may have the pleasure of seeing you.—Believe me, yours very sincerely,

"ALBERT EDWARD."

"Sandringham, King's Lynn, Nov. 16.

"My dear Lady Mordaunt,—I must apologize for not having answered your last kind letter, but accept my best thanks for it now. Since the 10th I have been here at Sir William Knolly's house, as am building a totally new one. I am here so quiet, and we have had very good shooting. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Suffield, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord de Grey, Sir Frederick Johnstone Chaplin, General Hall, Captain (Sam) Buckley, Major Grey, and myself composed the party; and the great Tranby arrived on Saturday, but he is by no means a distinguished shot. Sir Frederick Johnstone, tells me he is going to stay with you to-morrow for the Warwick races, so he can give you the best account of us. This afternoon, after shooting, I return to London, and to-morrow night the Princess, our three eldest children, and myself start for Paris, where we shall remain a week, and then go straight to Copenhagen where we spend Christmas, and the beginning of January we start on a longer trip. We shall go to Venice, and then by sea to Alexandria, and up the Nile as far as we can get; and later to Constantinople, Athens, and home by Italy, and I don't expect we shall be back again before April. I fear, therefore, I shall not see you for a long time, but trust to find you, perhaps, in London on our return. If you should have time, it will be very kind to write me sometimes. Letters to Marlborough-house, to be forwarded, will always reach me. I hope you will remain strong and well, and wishing you a very pleasant winter,—I remain, yours most sincerely,

"ALBERT EDWARD."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' EVIDENCE.

THE hearing was resumed on Wednesday the 23rd, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was, amongst other witnesses, examined. Appended is a verbatim report of his evidence:

After H. R. H. had been sworn

Lord Penzance said,—Before Dr. Deane asks his Royal Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to his Royal Highness his position under the Act of Parliament passed last Session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken I think it right to point this out to his Royal Highness, and to tell him that he is not bound or required by law to submit to any interrogations on that subject.

His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. Deane as follows:—

I believe your Royal Highness has for some time been acquainted with the Moncreiffe family?—I have.

Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage?—I was.

On her marriage did your Royal Highness write to her and make her some wedding present?—I did.

Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlborough-house when your Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales were there?—She had.

And has she gone to the theatre with both your Royal Highnesses?—She has.

We are told that she was married at the end of 1866. In 1867 did you see much of her?—I did.

And in the year 1868?—I did.

Were you acquainted with Sir Charles Mordaunt?—I was.

Have you frequently met him?—I have.

And with Lady Mordaunt?—With Lady Mordaunt. Your Royal Highness knows Hurlingham?—I do.

Have you been in the habit of meeting Sir Charles there?—I have.

On one occasion, I think in June 1868, there was a pigeon match there between Warwickshire and Norfolk?—There was.

I believe your Royal Highness and Sir Charles were captains for each county?—I believe so.

Was Lady Mordaunt there?—She was.

With her husband?—With her husband.

Does your Royal Highness remember the date?—I think it was about June.

Did Lady Mordaunt score for one side?—For both sides, I think.

And in the course of that match did you speak to Lady Mordaunt at times when Sir Charles was by?—I believe so.

We have heard in the course of this case that your Royal Highness uses Hansom cabs occasionally. I do not know whether it is so?—It is so.

Dr. Deane.—I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or criminal act between yourself and Lady Mordaunt?

His Royal

conclusion." The second is,—"What reasonable things did she say and do? I will prove a number of ordinary reasonable acts, and ask the jury to infer from them that she was in the same state of mind as other people?" Now, I am not quite sure whether either test is correct. Suppose it true that Lady Mordaunt had dishonoured her husband even as widely as she confessed, is it quite certain that she must have been in a sound state of mind when she made a confession of it? Do people whose minds are disordered never refer to things that have really occurred? Is a woman at the time of her confinement, when the mind and whole system are probably more shaken and tried than in any other crisis of life—is she sure, provided she is not thoroughly sound, never to refer to anything that has really occurred? Conversely, is it possible that a woman might be conscious of guilt, that the pressure upon her mind should assume great proportions at the moment of her confinement, when the offspring of her guilt was about to be born, and that, although her reason was off its balance, she might nevertheless state some facts that were pefectly true? Is it altogether beyond the range of our own experience that in certain conditions of disordered mind a person may state that which is true and add to it that which is false? Would it be impossible for a guilty woman at the moment of her confinement to confess her guilt, and, worked upon by the consciousness of it and with her imagination excited and her mind disordered, add a number of other things not true? It does not seem to me to follow, because she said what may have been true—say in respect of the child being Lord Cole's—that her mind might not be disordered? We must ask ourselves to begin with, why she made such a damning confession—a confession that would ruin her character for life? And there we must step cautiously. It was suggested that she made the confession because she knew that the child was diseased, and feeling that her misconduct would be found out through this her duty was to make a clean breast of it. Now, if that could be established, you would find a person acting in a reasonable way on a reasonable motive, and this would go a long way to show that she was not disordered; but the dates and facts are contrary to it. She first charged herself with adultery with Lord Cole on the Monday, the day after her confinement; she repeated it on Tuesday, and on one, if not both, occasions she asked the nurse whether anything was the matter with the child, to which the nurse replied no, for nobody saw that anything was the matter with it until Wednesday at earliest; several witnesses, not till Thursday. This tends to throw a good deal of light upon the matter. If she had waited till she had ascertained that the child was diseased, and in her own mind connected it with her own misconduct and was driven to make a confession by which she could lose nothing, there would be a chain of reasoning; but seeing that she made the confession before the disease apparent, and at a time when she was told there was none, that cannot, it seems to me, be the explanation of it. We want to know what impelled her to it, and whether she was acting as a reasonable woman or as a woman whose faculties were more or less disordered. Now, if she was acting in full possession of her faculties, why should she make the confession? The only natural answer is that she would be inclined to make it, like many women in such a position, because she might think that by so doing she would obtain her husband's forgiveness. But a peculiarity of the case is that so far from apparently attempting to gain his forgiveness, when the nurse pressed her not to let her husband go away and make inquiries, but to persuade him to forgive her, her answer was, "I will humble myself to no man." So, again, when on another occasion Mrs. Cadogan pleaded with her and asked her whether she would not tell her husband she was sorry, she gave the most extraordinary answer, "But am not sorry." Was this the conduct of a reasonable woman? Can we refer her confession to any of the ordinary motives that can actuate mankind? Throughout the case it has been far too easily assumed that the mere fact of the truth of some, if not all, of her statements shows that she necessarily was not disordered. I pass on to the other test. She did things which were reasonable and talked at times like a reasonable person. Is that a test of insanity? Is it not common knowledge that a person's mind may be disordered while constantly speaking very reasonably upon many topics, and certainly answering common questions with perfect facility? If we are to go into any lunatic asylum should we find everything at variance with reason, and people unable to answer common questions? There are, of course, maniacs who sit mumbling in a corner, neither answering a question nor performing a reasonable act, but, to say nothing of cases of monomania, in which persons will converse rationally for hours together until you come to the one subject on which they are mad, we find that within the range of mental disorder people may say and do perfectly sane things. The proper test, therefore, is not so much what reasonable as what unreasonable things a person commits; for it is something at variance with what people in their sound senses would do that betrays insanity. The learned Judge proceeding then to the consideration of the evidence of most moment, commenced with the nurse Hancox, and with reference to the respondent's question about "the complaint," he remarked that such a violation of all decency and such an acknowledgment of wrong and evil could hardly be looked for from the lips of a cultivated lady of sound mind. The nurse had been asked no questions about the respondent's condition between the Wednesday and the Friday, and the description of her as "generally very cheerful except when the baby was brought to her" did not seem compatible with a consciousness of her position, or with the maternal instinct, which was scarcely lacking. Mr. Cadogan's evidence was in striking conflict with Sir Charles's letter, which described her as not understanding what was said to her, and as not recognizing persons, which description Mr. Orford affirmed to be untrue. Mr. Jones's account, moreover, contradicted Miss Cadogan's as to her "very odd state," but the jury, he thought, would doubt the accuracy of the former, as Dr. Jones was apparently sent for on account of her being in such a state. Mrs. Cadogan's evidence raised the question what the object of confession could be, seeing that the respondent made no attempt to obtain her husband's forgiveness. With regard to Sir Charles's letters to Lady Louisa and Mrs. Forbes, his Lordship remarked that it was impossible to have more trustworthy evidence than was contained in them as to the condition of Lady Mordaunt from the 8th to the 13th of March. They were written by Sir Charles at the time, without any collateral object, and they evidently spoke the truth. The jury had hardly been fairly treated in this matter, for Hancox was not asked a question upon her condition, and until the letters were produced Sir Charles' examination and cross-examination certainly gave an impression as to Lady Mordaunt's state of mind different from that conveyed by the letters. With regard to her ladyship's condition, as described in the letters, his Lordship observed that it was curious she should be able to sleep so soundly if she were in a perturbed state of mind consequent on her confessions. The letters certainly appeared to throw a strong light on the condition of the lady on the particular days to which they referred. They also showed—for they were written after the confessions—that when the confessions were first made Sir Charles did not believe that they were true. Indeed, he frankly admitted that he did not believe them until the 14th, when he found the Prince's letters and the almanack. How condition at the time when they were made, and the way in which they were made, would, of course, influence him at the time in forming an opinion whether or not they were trustworthy. He might now very reasonably think, from subsequent information, that her statements were true, but it was evident that at the time when he could only form an opinion from her condition and demeanour he thought they were untrue. Before leaving this part of the case it was right to pay attention to the comments made by the counsel for Sir Charles Mordaunt on the absence of Lady Louisa Moncreiffe. He could see no legitimate reason why she should not have been called as a witness. If the accounts given by the witnesses who had been examined were not correct, Lady Louisa was the most appropriate witness to call to contradict them. He could well imagine that it would be unpleasant for her to be examined to such a case, and he was almost inclined to smile when the learned serjeant said that there was no more reason for keeping Lady Louisa out of the box than there would have been for keeping back Jessie Clarke, for no witness ever gave evidence tending to prove her mistress's disbonour with more cheerful alacrity than Jessie Clarke, and if she had any feelings of unpleasantness she certainly concealed them to admiration. At the same time, unless Lady Louisa was unable to contradict the witnesses who had been called, would she not have overcome any repugnance she might feel to being examined in order to serve her child's interests? On the 16th of May Lady Mordaunt was removed from Walton to London, and on the 16th of May she wrote to Sir Charles a very singular letter. It pointed in two opposite directions. It was just such a letter as any lady would write who had left home for a few days on a visit of health or pleasure and who was about to return home at the end of her visit in perfect harmony with her husband. The terms of the letter were perfectly rational; but was it not an extraordinary letter to be written by lady against whom proceedings had been commenced on the ground of her adultery, and whose husband had left her for ever? Did it not tend to show that she had no sense of her true position? If she were in her right senses she must have known that she was a disgraced and banished woman. But that came by the suggestion that she was shamming. They would, no doubt, ask themselves the question, was it likely that if she began by shamming she would end by being really mad? If she were really mad at the present moment was the suggestion of shamming any longer tenable? It being once admitted that she was now really out of her mind, could they rely upon the suggestion that she shammed up to a certain time? When was it that she ceased to sham and became mad? Another consideration pressed on his mind with great force in considering this suggestion. If Lady Mordaunt were really shamming, what object did she propose to herself? If she were to simulate madness for the purpose of preventing a divorce with any effect, she must go on pretending to be mad for the rest of her life. She could not put it on to-day and throw it off to-morrow. She could not say, "I have now successfully deceived the doctors, and the suit is at an end, and I may appear in my true colours and enjoy life as before." If this young creature had embarked in a speculation of this kind she must continue her simulation for the rest of her life, and what was there in life worth having under such circumstances? The moment she returned to society and to the enjoyment of life that moment Sir Charles would be at liberty to go on with his suit. Was it likely that she would embark on a venture which must involve so much future misery? It must, however, be remembered that another view of the matter might be taken. Although no one in his senses was likely to embark on such a venture, foreseeing the consequences, another motive might have operated on her mind. Assuming that her husband would not be able to make out his case without her confessions, her object might be to established that at the time of her confinement she was not of sound mind, and so to get rid of the effect of her confessions. His Lordship then referred to Lady Mordaunt's history during the stay at Worthing and at Bickley, and read the material parts of the evidence of her attendants, and of Mr. Harris, and of Dr. Barrows, and Dr. Russell Reynolds (who were, he said, selected by Sir Charles Mordaunt), and of Dr. Gull. He also reminded them of the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Murray and of General Arbuthnot, and read the evidence of Sir J. Simpson, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Take, and Sir J. Alderson, and, lastly, the evidence of Mr. Orford and Dr. Jones. Upon one point of the case he remarked that the suggestion that Lady Mordaunt and the child were suffering from a complaint tending to prove guilt fell to the ground upon the medical evidence now before the Court. No doubt, he said, the strength of the respondent's case was that the symptoms which she had exhibited at Bickley were similar to those which she had exhibited at earlier periods. The strength of the case on the other side was that at many times and notably before her removal from Walton, notwithstanding the recurrence of these symptoms, she could talk sensibly and reasonably, and remember past transactions, and act with an amount of intelligence which was inconsistent with the notion of her reason being utterly gone. The question was whether, blending the two cases together, they could come affirmatively to the conclusion that on the 30th of April and for some time afterwards she was not able to plead to the petition and to instruct her attorney. The notion that she was absolutely imbecile and bereft of reason was inconsistent with all the evidence in the cause. That she was partially bereft of reason at first, and that the symptoms of unsoundness afterwards became aggravated, was consistent with the evidence produced on her behalf. Such, then, his Lordship continued, is the evidence upon this, the sole matter in issue. I have endeavoured to spread it before you somewhat in detail, and it is now your duty to weigh it and give it a value as a whole. There are some broad views of the controversy which will hardly escape you. Starting from the admitted fact that this lady is now, and has been for some time, bereft of reason and intelligence, you will naturally ask yourselves whether there are any facts proved which will enable you to draw a line in her history and say when she became so. Was there any event—were there any signs or appearances that enable you with satisfaction to your own reason to say, "Up to this time she was in full possession of her faculties, but from this time her mental faculties failed her." Was there any period upon which you can fix when new signs or symptoms made their appearance? Was there, after her confinement, any event from which you can date a marked alteration in her conduct or demeanour? The difficulty in the way of those who admit that she has no mind now, but assert that she was in possession of her ordinary intelligence on the 30th of April, appears to me to consist in the absence of all evidence which will enable us to refer her present state to any new occurrence after her confinement, or to connect it with the appearance at any specified time of any new symptoms. The symptoms now are those of extreme taciturnity and persistent reticency; she is silent, and does not appear to understand what is said to her. But this silence and apparent want of comprehension is precisely the condition in which at times she has been all along. The present symptoms, then, are but an exaggeration of those which first appeared a week after her confinement. And if in their fulness they now establish mania, who shall say that in their inception, and when they first appeared crossed by gleams of intelligence and understanding, they were not the signs of disease begun? Another view will not escape you. Those who deny the disorder of her mind have not been able to controvert, by evidence, the acts, demeanour, and conduct upon which the physicians on the other side have pronounced her mind unsound. Nor have they been able to gainsay the correctness of that opinion, provided these acts and this demeanour are genuine. To maintain their controversy they were driven to the supposition that the lady has simulated insanity, and has put on a false demeanour to lead us to a false conclusion. But does not the admission made by the petitioner that his wife is now actually out of her mind strike a fatal blow at this conclusion? Can we be asked in reason to believe that the lady began by pretending and ended in reality? Nay more, that she began by purposely assuming the bearing and demeanour of taciturnity and vacuity, and that afterwards when reason insanity made its appearance, and she was no longer mistress of her own will, these self-same symptoms characterized her and (though in a more exaggerated form) provided the evidence upon which even the petitioner is constrained to admit that her mind is gone? His lordship concluded by leaving to the jury the two questions he had framed at the beginning of his summing up.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at half-past 2 o'clock, and returned into court after an absence of about five minutes.

The officer of the Court put the question to them whether Sir Thomas Moncreiffe had established that on the 30th April, 1869, Lady Mordaunt was in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unfit and unable to answer the petition and to duly instruct her attorney for her defence.

The Foreman.—Totally unfit.

Lord Penzance.—Then that disposes of the second question.

Dr. Deane suggested that the opinion of the jury should be taken as to her ladyship's state of mind from the 30th of April to the present time.

The Foreman.—We think that she has been ever since, and still is, unfit.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine intimated that the question of law as to the effect of this finding upon the petitioner's right to proceed with his suit would be raised on his behalf.

THE SITE OF THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.

The following petition has been presented to Government:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Hindoo Inhabitants of Bombay,

Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have only this morning learned, and with great regret, that the site of the New Sailors' Home has been fixed where it will prove a source of considerable inconvenience and of ultimate loss to your petitioners.

That many of your petitioners are house-owners in the immediate neighbourhood of the site, and it will be impossible for them or their families to continue to dwell there without their religious feelings and usages being continually violated.

Such portions of their property as are let to Hindoos will be vacated as soon as the Home is built, and your petitioners themselves will be obliged to leave their residences.

That there are a Jain and another Hindoo temple in the vicinity, and your petitioners, their wives and children, and others are in the habit of frequenting these temples, but if this project is carried out, they cannot continue to go there without exposure to sights and sounds which, although perhaps in themselves comparatively harmless to Europeans, will be most offensive to your petitioners.

That some of your petitioners purchased ground in the neighbourhood from the Government upon the express understanding that your petitioners should not erect any public house or use the property for any purpose that the Government might consider any inconvenience or annoyance to the neighbourhood.

Your petitioners respectfully submit, without going into descriptive details which may tend to give offence, that a Sailors' Home occupied by a number of English sailors will be a grievous annoyance to all the native residents in the neighbourhood, and positive injury to the owners of the property.

Your petitioners regret much the necessity which compels them to adopt a course which seems calculated to interfere with the gracious intention of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh of laying the foundation of the Sailors' Home, but a regard for religious and caste feelings forces them to appeal to your Excellency for protection.

And your Excellency's petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH MARCH.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

GOPINATH SUDASHEW VS. R. V. LANGDON.

Mr. Pandoorung appeared for the prosecution, the defendant in person.

Mr. Pandoorung in opening the case stated that the complaint was brought at the instance of Mr. Gopinath Sudashew, pleader, against the defendant, who was an Inspector of Police. Mr. Gopinath, accompanied by his friends, Messrs. Govind Karkarey, barrister-at-law, and Syed Hassan El Medini, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Surat, was standing at the Apollo Pier at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. to witness the illuminations in the harbour. There were several European gentlemen at that place; and Mr. Gopinath and his friends were standing on the footpath for nearly half an hour, and there was no crowd of people there, and no disturbance of any kind took place. The defendant, who was on duty there, came up to Mr. Gopinath, and holding him by the hand pushed him away without any apparent cause for so doing. Mr. Gopinath naturally remonstrated, and asked him why he did so. The defendant upon this held Mr. Gopinath by his hands and again pushed him and told him to go away, which he refused to do, unless he (the defendant) gave his name. Mr. Gopinath then complained of this rude behaviour to Mr. Superintendent Moffatt. He and his friends were then allowed to stand without any objection. In the meantime Mr. El Medini asked a police sepoy, who was on duty there, why he would not remove the European gentlemen from that place, and he answered that he had orders not to let any *kala* people stand there.

Mr. Connon—I know that a colonel was dragged by the neck at that place, so that the orders could not be in reference to natives.

Mr. Pandoorung—That may be, but this was the reply which the sepoy gave in answer to Mr. El Medini's question.

Mr. Connon—I have spoken to Mr. Langdon since Mr. Gopinath applied for the summons in the morning, and from what he stated he seems to have exceeded his authority. It is very natural for the police to get excited on such occasions, but they should not exceed their authority. I am bound to support the police, but, at the same time, I cannot allow them to exceed their authority. Mr. Langdon has made an apology, and has authorised me to express it here. This, I think, ought to satisfy you, as, if the case be proceeded with, I might inflict a small fine upon him.

Mr. Pandoorung—If the defendant has tendered an apology I will withdraw the complaint; as your Worship will remember Mr. Gopinath has already told you that his object in coming before you is not vindictive.

Charge withdrawn.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)—Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £6,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. EARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payabl to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James F. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager.—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months		6 per cent per annum.	
6	"	5	do. do.
4	"	3	do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rates of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to

S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co.,
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., Hatton Gardner Works

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second hand dog-cart with a set of harness.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage Harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Khuress, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Pa.k phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipede.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Nes.
A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Just Landed.

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countase, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and Chanewood shafts.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and, single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th March 1870.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT under the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country—

1. An OVERSEER for the KOLHAPOOR STATE. Salary Rs. 150, to rise gradually to Rs 250. The qualifications required for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be expected, and at least 10 years' practical experience on works.

2. An OVERSEER for the MEERUJ STATE. Salary Rs. 80, to rise gradually to Rs. 100. Qualifications as above, and five years' practical experience.

Candidates should apply personally, if possible, either to J. HART, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E,
Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the airy ROOMS lately occupied by Mr. JAMESON as a dwelling, in Dady Building, Meadow Street.—Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1870.

TO LET, from 31st March, the THIRD and FOURTH FLOORS in No. 2 Block, Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Enquire of Mr. F. BLACKMORE, Elphinstone Circle, or on the Premises.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY the 21st instant, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, GLAZING and other FEES on the Esplanade, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

For the amount of Fees to be levied, and other particulars, apply to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

In the matter of Act 26 of 1865, and of the Estate of MEEWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNAGGREE.

NOTICE.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Two and One-twelfth (2 1/12) per cent, WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS whose Claims have been admitted on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for Dividend.

G. R. WILSON, Trustee.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 21st March 1870, at 3 P.M.

To receive and consider an Interim Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869, showing the changes in the Capital account since the Call has been paid, and the Directors' Report up to that date, and to transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting

By order of the Board,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, BURGESSES, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, Forbes Street, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior attendance always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

(Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, beg to thank their Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hands, 8 barrels, 14 inches stroke, 4 inches ballcock by iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 30 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Files, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made).

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Bodied and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatans,